United States. The association of States is

a geographical necessity. We can never

THE LAST CHANCE TO BE SAVED

Money in buying light-colored STIFF HATS.

We put our entire stock of \$3 and \$3.50 light-colored STIFF HATS on sale at

\$1.50.

Just received, a large line of

Union Cassimere and Satinet Knee Pants

Which we place on sale at

Great bargains in SHIRT WAISTS.

WE	OFFER—	
	Men's Light-weight Oil-grain D. S. and Top Boots	\$25.00
	Men's Best Rices Oil-grain D. and S. Top Boots	. 36.00
	Men's Best Rices Oil-grain D. and S. Top Boots	
	Men's Best Drover's Oil-grain D. and S. Top Boots	
	Men's Best Rices Oil-grain D. and S. Top Boots	. 34.00
	Men's Best Rices Oil-grain D. and S. Top Boots	. 27.00
	Men's Best Rices Oil-grain D. and S. Top Boots	. 24.00
Mel	KEE & CO., 93 & 95 South Meridian St., Indianapolis,	Ind.

The Truth, the Whole Truth and Nothing but the Truth

Is our style of business. We have no Fancy Prices for one day and "Special Prices" for the next Goods are marked at a small profit from the start, and there they stick. A bargain first, last and all the time. Our new stock of FINE SILVERWARE, and our immense line of popular WATCHES, lead the trade on account of quality and price.

American Watch Club Co., 11 North Penn. St.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Knights of Reciprocity Recognized and the

Administration Commended.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 26 .- The meeting of

the Republican League of Kansas in this

city to-day drew to Topeka many Repub-

andience, assembled in the hall of the

House of Representatives, greeted Presi-

dent J. M. Miller, of Council Grove, as he

called the four hundred delegates to order

reported in favor of receiving the delegates

from the various lodges of the Knights of Reciprocity who applied for recognition. The convention accepted the report, and in doing so added one hundred names to the

The committee on resolutions then sub-

mitted its report. The resolutions com-

mend President Harrison's administration,

condemn the People's party and the sub-

treasury plan, and favor the free coinage of all the American products of silver. No reference is made to the prohibition issue.

following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: J. W. Bailey, of Neme-ha, president; R. W. Blue, of Pleasanton, vice-president; J. W. Ware Butterfield, of Topeka, secretary; J. W. Bristow, of Sa-

congressional district, was appointed to prepare an address to the Nation denouncing the "calamity talk" of the

Farmers' Alliance and assuring the Nation

that Kansans have no disposition to repu-

diate their debts. An executive committee

was appointed, consisting of one delegate from each congressional district. Tele-grams of regret were read from Presi-dent J. M. Thurston, of the national

organization and others, and a telegram of

congratulation was sent to the chairman of

they had taken for American institutions

in nominating McKinley for Governor.

Several enthusiastic speeches were made

by prominent Kansas Republicans, and the

convention then adjourned without day.

This evening a public meeting was held, at

which speeches were made. Among the

speakers were Senator Plumb and T. E.

The Knights of Reciprocity held a short

session this morning in the Senate cham-

ber, before the league convention assem-

bled, and made arrangements for their rec-

ognition by the league. The two organiza-

tions will work in harmony, and the Repub-

licans who are members of both will be

given important places in the league coun-

cils. The Knights will operate in many

places of the State where the league has never secured a strong foothold. There

were eighty delegates from the Knights of

Reciprocity present. The banner county of

the State is Lyons, where the delegates re-

Alliance Men Resort to Blows.

Alliance to-day unanimously adopted arti-

cles of impeachment against assist-

ant State Lecturer W. S. McAllister.

He was charged with conduct unbe-

coming an officer of the Alliance. The

Alliance also adopted a resolution con-

indorsing the Ocala platform. Quite a

number of prominent Mississippians were

present. McAllister was expelled by the

Alliance because of his opposition to the

sub-treasury scheme and exposure of the

A dispatch from Durant, Miss., says: C.

W. McAllister, ex-Alliance lecturer, and

Dr. C. W. Macune, editor of the National

Alliance organ, Washington, arrived here

this evening from Starkville. In the hotel corridor McAllister, after consider-

able worry in endeavoring to pro-

voke a quarrel with Macune, finally

struck him two or three heavy blows about

the face, dazing the doctor so badly that

he scarcely made any defense before they were separated. McAllister claims that

Macune had a great deal to do with the

summary treatment meted out to him by

the Alliance to-day by whispering it around

in a secret caucus of Alliance members that

he [McAllister] was bought up by Wall

street, and was exerting his influence to

destroy the Alliance. McAllister states

that Dr. Macune sold out to Patrick Cal-

houn last year in the Georgia senatorial

contest for \$2,000, and that Macune had

robbed the Texas Alhance of \$30,000 or more

while manager of the Texas Alliance Ex-

U. S. Hali Deposed.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Aug. 26 .- Missouri

will have a third party. That was settled

to-day, when the Farmers' Alliance State

convention deposed U.S. Hall from the

presidency and elected Leverett Leonard

as his successor. President Hall repre-

sented the conservative element of the

Alliance, which opposed the third party and the Ocala platform, the sub-treasury scheme included. Mr. Leonard represents

that radical element of the Alliance which

favors the third-party movement and the

sub-treasury scheme.

official corruption of C. W. Macune.

demning U. S. Hall; also, a resolution fully

STARKVILLE, Miss., Aug. 26.—The State

port eighteen hundred votes.

Burns, National League organizer.

the Ohio State central committee, com-

lina, treasurer. A committee, posed of one delegate from

The resolutions were adopted, and the

list of delegates.

Chicago & St. Louis, BIG 4.

The present arrangements of the "BIG FOUR' give the most complete service to and from that Indianapolispeople ever had. Three trains each way, per day, two of which connect at Sandusky with the elegant steamers "Frank E. Kirby," "City of Sandusky," and "A. Wehrle, jr.," all first-class low-Arrive Senduaky... 2:40 pm 11:23 pm
Arrive Put in-Bay... 5:30 pm
Arrive Detroit.... 8:45 pm
Leave Detroit... 8:30 am
......

6:00 am 8:15 am 5:00 pm Leave Put-in Pay 11:45 am Leave Sandusky 1:30 pm Arrive Indianapolis . 10:50 pm This is the most delightful Summer Route to De-troit; giving a daylight ride in either direction on the troit; giving a daylight ride in either direction on the fastest steamer on the Lakes, touching at Kelley's Island and Put-in-Bay. The season at Sandusky and the Islands is now at its best. Cedar Point Beach, the finest bathing beach on fresh water, is daily thronged. The steamer "B. B. Hayes" makes hourly trips between Sandusky and this favorite resort.

For tickets and full information call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, No. 138 South Illineis street and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

This is the Day the

C., H. & D. R. R.

CINCINNATI

"Last Days of Pompeii."

\$2.50--ROUND TRIP--\$2.50 | mending Ohio Republicans for the stand

and will be honored for return passage on special train leaving Cincinnati at 11:30 to night, and on all regular trains of Friday, Aug. 28. Excursion to NIAGARA FALLS,

C., H. & D. and ERIE R. R.'S,

THURSDAY, Aug. 27. \$5 Round Trip. \$6 to Toronto and return. \$10 to Thousand Islands and return. For further information call at C., H. & D. Ticketoffice, corner Kentucky ave. and Illinois street, and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

We will to-day pay 98c.

ACME MILLING CO., 352 West Washington St. BURNED BY AN EXPLOSION.

One Man Fatally and Seven Seriously Injured in the New Water Tunnel at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 .- One man was fatally and seven others seriously burned at an early hour this morning by an explosion of gas in the new city water tunnel now being constructed under Lake Michigan. Yesterday morning a gang of men working about two and a half miles from the shore end struck a vein of quicksand in which was a trace of gas. The air compressers were put to work, creating a pressure of twenty-four ounds to the square inch. This was ample to keep back the "fire-damp," but was oppressive for the workmen, and was last night reduced to sixteen pounds. This morning at I o'clock the electric lights got out of order and Maurice Call was sent to repair them. He carried a torch with him. and had hardly approached the place where the gas had been leaking when a tremendous explosion occurred. Call was fatally injured and several others seriously hurt.

Secretary Noble Ready for Winter Work. St. Louis, Aug. 26,-An extract from : letter from Secretary Noble to a friend in this city is published here this morning. It clearly indicates that Secretary Noble has no idea of resigning. He says: "I have returned full of strength for the winter's work and will endeavor to give part of it to getting ready for the Chicago exposi-

Train Ditched and Employes Mangled. CHICAGO, Aug. 26.-A freight train on the Rock Island road was ditched at One-hundred-and-third street this morning. The conductor, William Matthews, was crushed to death under the engine, while the enfatally injured. The tireman jumped and escaped uninjured

FROM SUNRISE TO SUNDOWN

President Harrison Spends Another Day in Vermont and Speaks Many Times.

Happy and Well-Chosen Words to the Citizens of Richmond, Waterbury, Montpelier, St. Johnsbury and Points Along the Way.

Speech in the State Capitol Followed by Reception and Another Address.

Earnest Talk on Duty of Obeying and Admintstering Laws-How a Southerner's Request Was Answered-Pretty Illumination.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 26.-President Harrison spent the night at the house of ex-Governor Smith, at St. Albans. He arose early, and before his host and the other guests were stirring he was out of doors, strolling over the grounds, through the graperies and upon the lawn, in company with the gardener. The view from the grounds of Governor Smith's residence embraces one of the most sublime stretches of natural scenery in Vermont, and the President was much impressed by its early morning splendor. After breakfast he visited the St. Albans creamery, and thence was quickly driven to the station. About one thousand people were there to cheer him and see him off.

At Richmond there was a large assemblage of people. Congressman Power introduced the President, who said:

"I hope no American citizen will ever begrudge the President of the United States the refreshment which comes from these occasional visits through the country, and from the draught of good will which he receives as he looks into the faces and takes the hards of the people who have no other interest in the government than that it shall be honestly administered. Washington is not always full of that kind of people; we are more certain, perhaps, to find them in the country. And yet no one should complain of honest criticism; and perhaps fault-finding has its use, for occasionally it must be well grounded and disclose to us errors we might otherwise have failed to discern. But, after all, the bracing of the good will of the people of this country is very essential to those who, in the midst of great perplexity and doubt, and under staggering responsibilities, endeavor, as they see the right, to do it. No man can do more than this, and I look upon this popular feature of our government, the readiness to communicate, the nearness and familiarity of access which the people have with all public servants, as a great safeguard to those who might otherwise become separated from those impulses which, after all, are

the safest and best. [Applause.]
"I have had great pleasure in passing through your beautiful valley this morning. Vermont is a mountain State, and suppose, because your horizon is a little high you are more frequently, than we who live on the plains, compelled to look up. That may account for a great many of the good things which we discover in the New England character. I thank you for your licans from all parts of the State. A large kindness." [Applause.]

GRACEFUL SPEECH AT WATERBURY. At 10:30 the train reached Waterbury Governor Page joined the party with Conat 11 Cclock. The young Republicans were out in force. The credentials committee gressman W. W. Grant. The President left the car, escorted by Governor Dilling ham, who introduced him to the people The President, speaking from the station platform, said:

"My Friends-It is very pleasant to kno that a public officer may travel everywhere through this great land of ours, and only those who have traversed it can understand how great it is, and find always hi sure defense and care in the good will and respect of the people who surround him. If we bar out the irresponsible crank, so far as I can see, the President is in no peril, except that he may be killed by the super-abundant kindness of the people. [Laugh-ter.] There seems to be an impression that his strength and capacity for speech-making is unfailing [laughter] and that his arm is a hickory limb.

"The New England character is one that

has been much written about, much dis-

cussed. The New England man is a man with his eyes open everywhere. I have sometimes thought that the habit of attention, of giving the whole mind to the business in hand, had its very natural origin and development in New England agriculture. The man who holds a plough in a stumpy or stony field learns the lesson that he had better give his mind to the business in hand. [Laughter.] Otherwise the revenge and punishments for mattention are so prompt and severe that he is quickly called back from any mental wanderings independence and self-respect, that degree of comfort in the home that makes it a pleasant abode, when the day's toil is ended, and that enables, by the most careful thrift, the head of the household to lay by for the family and to lighten in some measure the care and labor of the children that are to follow him-there can be no happier land than ours. I thank you for

this friendly greating. "I can say nothing of public affairs. Every man called to public office is subject to the infirmities that belong to our nature -the capacity to make mistakes. He can be, if he is true, sure of one thing-that in all that he does, he has it in his mind to do the best he can for all the people."

TWO SPEECHES AT MONTPELIER. The train arrived at Montpelier at 11:10. The President and those accompanying him walked with heads uncovered the entire distance to the State-house, where he was then introduced and said:

"Mr President and Gentlemen of the Legislature of the State of Vermont-I am grateful to you for this cordial reception: I am glad to meet the chosen representatives of the towns of Vermont. If we shall ever or anywhere allow a doubt to settle into the minds of our people whether the results of our elections are estly attained, whether the laws made are framed by those who have been properly chosen by the majority, then all sanction is withdrawn from law, and all respect from the rulers who, by a false ballot, are placed in public office. Applause. I am glad to congratulate you upon constituencies intelligent, devoted and patriotic; that the State of Vermont and her sons in the councils of the Nation and on the blood-stained battle-fields of the great war have borne themselves worthily. Applause. I am sure that we may each, from this occasion, in the discharge of public duty, draw some impulse to a more perfect exercise of our powers for the public good." [Applause.]

The speech-making within doors being concluded, President Harrison received the members of the Legislature. Meanwhile a great crowd massed on the beautiful grounds. The President finally made his way to the front of the Capitol, where Gov. Page introduced him in a brief speech.

"Governor Page and Fellow-citizens-This sunshine is as warm as a Vermont welcome. [Applause.] It is of the highest quality; it has life in it. But too much of it is prostrating. [Laughter.] I have felt, in endeavoring to respond to these calls, that I was possibly overtaxing my own strength, and perhaps overcrowding the press associations. Laughter. I am not naturally a gossip. I think I had some reputation as a taciturn man, but it is gone. [Laughter.] I have not given it up willingly. I have struggled to retain it, but it has been forcefully taken from me by kindness of my fellow-citizens, whom I have met so frequently within the last year. Perhaps, however, if I preserve other virtues I can let this go. [Laughter.] "It is a great thing to be a citizen of the | green.

consent that hostile boundaries shall be introduced, with all that such divisions imply. We must be one from Maine to California; one from the lakes to the gulf [applause], and everywhere in all that domain we must insist that the behests of the general Constitution and of the laws written in the federal statute-book shall be lovally obeyed. [Ap-plause.] A statesman of one of the South-

plause. A statesman of one of the Southern States said to me, with tears in his eyes, shortly after my inauguration: 'Mr. President, I hope you intend to give the poor people of my State a chance.' I said, in reply: 'A chance to do what? If you mean, sir, that they shall have a chance to nullify any law and that I shall wink at the nullification of it, you ask that which you ought not to ask and that which I cannot consider. [Applause.] If you mean that obeying every public law and giving to every other man his full rights under the law, and the Constitution, they shall abide in my respect and in the security and peace of our institutions. Then they shall have, so far as in my power lies, an equal chance so far as in my power lies, an equal chance with all our people.' [Applause]. We may not choose what laws we will obey, the choice is made for us. When a majority have, by lawful methods, placed a law upon the statute books, we may endeavor to repeal it, we may challenge its wisdom, but while it is the law it challenges our obedience. [Applause]. I thank you for the kindliness of this greeting in this capi-

tal of Vermont." The party then repaired to the depot where the special train was in waiting, and left Montpelier at 1:30 P. M. At Plainfield the President was introduced by Senator Dwinnel, and spoke briefly. Said he: "I think I owe a special debt to this neighborhood for a span of good Vermont horses that Secretary Proctor selected for me and in the driving of which I have had great relaxation and pleasure. Your Vermont horses are well trained. The Morgan horse has the good habit of entering into consultation with the driver whenever there is any trouble." [Laughter and ap-

The gentleman from whom the President had secured his horses here came forward and introduced himself.

Wells River was reached at 3 o'clock. The President spoke briefly, suggesting that local speakers be heard from, and Secretary Proctor responded. At McIndoes and Barnet the train also stopped and the President thanked the people gathered at the stations, for the reception accorded him.

The train arrived at St. Johnsbury at 4:30. Arriving at the residence of Franklin Fairbanks, the President eleft his carriage and received the people. The President dined with Franklin Fairbanks and a few invited guests of the host. As soon as the twilight began to settle the work of illumination began. In front of every building in the town the national colors floated. Shortly before 9 o'clock the President arrived and was escorted to the platform where he addressed the people.

The President will spend the night with Colonel Fairbanks, and to-morrow will proceed to Rutland and Proctor, stopping for luncheon at Windsor, as the guest of Sena-

GEOLOGISTS FROM MANY LANDS.

The International Congress Begins Its Fifth Convention-Welcomed by Secretary Noble.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.-The first session of the fifth International Congress of Geologists was held this afternoon. Of the five hundred members of the congress three hundred have already arrived. Among the members present are many eminent geologists from all parts of the world, including representatives of nearly all of the great scientific institutions of Europe and America. Foreign members of the congress have already arrived from Austria-Hungary, Canada, Chili, France, Germany, Great Britain, Mexico, Roumania, Russia, Sweden and Switzerland. The first regular session of the congress this afternoon was mainly preliminary. Professor Le Conte presided. Officers were elected as follows: Honorary presidents, J. D. Dana, James Hall; president, J. S. Newberry; vice-presidents from the various countries represented; general secretaries, H. S. Williams and S. E. Emmons; secretaries, J. C. Branner, M. De Margaries, G. H. Williams, Dr. F. French, Dr. Diener, Whitman B. Cross; treasurer, Arnold Hague.

On the part of the local committee, Chairman Hon. Gardiner Hubbard made en address welcoming the delegates to this coun-As the head of the department which has

try and to this city. under its jurisdiction the geological survey, Secretary Noble made an address of welcome. He said: "By the people and the government of this country you are most heartily welcomed to the United States and to Washington. The purpose to form your body was first efficiently acted upon by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Buffalo, N. Y., on the anniversary of our national indeof all are you welcome to the great Republic where our institutions, our progress and hopes rest upon the diffusion of knowledge. Yours, though the youngest of the scientific societies, already stands strong with free thought and holy aspirations among the older associations. Welcome, then, to the capital and to the land of the youngest of nations, whose hostage is industry, and whose strength is knowledge. This government has been liberal, it may be said munif icent, in its support and advancement of the science of geology. The Department of the Interior contains within its ample jurisdiction the Bureau of Geological Survey, presided over by one of your members. its learned and efficient director. May your stay be pleasant here, and may your journeys amid the wonders of our continent supply you with accumulated facts and re-

newed strength. Again, welcome."
A number of addresses were made in response, and the congress adjourned until to-morrow morning.

FLORA STAPLE'S AFFLICTION.

She Is Now Twenty-Two Years Old, and Has No Power of Motion Except in Her Jaws.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 26 .- At Georgetown, Brown county, twenty miles from railroad, twenty-two years ago, Flora Staple was born. Since that time she has been more helpless than a babe, having no power of motion, except the perpendicular movement of her jaws. During all these years she has taken nourishment only in fluid form. Strange as it may seem, it is a fact that she has grown to be very beautiful and of perfect form, except a slight curvature of spine. Her power of speech developed, and and speaks the English language fluently and correctly. Two years ago she was brought to this city and witnessed the parade of a large circus. Seeing a large elephant, she informed her mother, on returning home, that the sight of it had made an impression upon her mind that she would never forget, and that she believed if she had some pliable subsance she could form with her mouth an image of the beast. She was first given an apple-peel ing, and her parents were greatly surprised on seeing that a perfect image of the elephant was formed with her teeth. Since that time she has learned to form with great rapidity letters. words and sentences as perfectly as print, and in this she takes great delight. This is the most peculiar case of the kind ever heard of by the medical fraternity in this

Saicide of an Importer. NEW YORK, Aug. 26 .- Alfred H. Hildick, an importer, committed suicide at his office, No. 23 Murray street, to-day. He the street until 5 P. M., when all work was found dead this forenoon, and the in- stopped. There still remained about the

Sixty-One in All Taken from the Ruins of the Wrecked Building at New York.

Work of Delving Among the Charred Debris Completed Yesterday Afternoon and the Laborers Relieved of Their Ghastly Duty.

Many of the Bodies Recovered During the Day in a Horribly Bad State.

Authorities Criticised for Delay - Pitiful Scenes at the Morgue as the Remains Were Brought In-Twenty-One Yet Unidentified.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 .- "Any one here look-

ing for a sister, a mother, a friend, it so step to the coffin and identify this body." This was the command that jarred the strained nerves of the watchers beside the body pit at the wrecked Park-place building last night as each body was brought out. It was a mere quip of the law, a mocking formula to shield the fearful criminality of incompetent authorities. If readers of the horrible tale of the last night's vigil beside the open grave of these unfortunate human beings could have answered this summons of the police captain, and, mingling with the small crowd of mourners, gathered around a plain pine coffin, caught a glimpse of the mangled remains, headless, limbless and sometimes a mere chunk of rotten bones held together by shreds of ragged garments and awful crime resulting from incompetent management and

heartless indifference of those who should have taken the fearful condition of affairs in hand on the first night of the calamity. Every body recovered last night was a reeking mass of maggots. That human beings should so far forget their duty to the dead as to leave them rotting and putrefying in a mouldy pit for three days, if presented as an incident in a romance, would be condemned as a violation of decency and an insult even to man's imagination. Yet such were the revelations which last night's labor caused, and further proved that these horrors could have been avoided if proper decency and common humanity rules at all among men. There should be no mercy for such criminal negligence of men that will lead them to permit their fellow-men to rot in a very chaos of pestilent ruins for the sake of political red tape and personal interest. There are three men whose names should earn the praise and gratitude of all self-respecting men

They are Dr. King B. Page, who volunteered his services in assisting to identify the bodies and has worked lifteen hours out of the twenty-four ever since the calamity; T. E. Crimmins, who, being shrewdly aware of promises made by the city in this matter, stated last night that he would pay for the labor of his men (125) at work on the ruins if necessary, and ho has prac-tically shown that, with pumpt action, all the bodies would have been recovered before putrefaction destroyed all chance of identification, and Chief-of-battalion Cashman, who has worked with unflagging energy to expedite the recovery of the bodies. The heads of the various city departments seem to have been more anxious that the expense attending the work should not be charged to their particular account than that bodies of the dead should be recovered before all chance of identification was gone. Ever since Saturday night the work of clearing out the ruins has been greatly delayed by the presence of a huge mound of debris blocking up the street in front and leaving no place to deposit the wreckage, and it was not until last night that steps were taken toward removing the debris, and then only because a city con-tractor stepped in and offered to pay for the work himself if the city officials could not decide which department should pay

RECOVERING THE LAST BODIES. The first body taken out after midnight was discovered at 1:15 A. M. It was that of a man about five feet seven inches in hight, withthe arms and the lower part of the left leg burned off. The clothing was also burned off, and the body was burned and decomposed beyond recognition. At 1:25 there was taken out the body of a man about thirty years old. The head was separated from the body, which was burned beyond recognition. Even all clothing had been burned off. The body of a woman was found at 1:35 A. M. The body was burned beyond recognition. At 1:50 there was found the body of a man weighing about 170 pounds. The clothing was burned off. The body of another woman, about twenty-three years old, was found at 3 A. M. At 4:55 the body of Morris A. Haring, of Jersey City, was taken out. It was identified by his brother. At 5:50 there was recovered the body of a man about forty years old. In the pockets were a silver watch with a brass chain, eleven keys on a ring, a pocket-book containing \$4.45, and a white-handled knife with two blades. The body of a young man about nineteen years old was found at 6:36. This made eight bodies recovered between midnight and 6:30, bringing the total number of bodies recovered up to that time to fifty-

At 7:30 the body of another man was taken from the ruins. The body was badly burned and decomposed. Fifteen minutes later in the same spot was found the body of another man. The body was burned and horribly decomposed. At 8 o'clock was found the body of a man about forty. At 10:30 there was taken out the body of a young woman apparently twenty-five years old. Unlike the greater number of other bodies recovered it was not burned, and though the face is distorted and badly decomposed recognition would seem possible. The hands were upraised as if she had died while praying. Shortly before 11 o'clock the search for bodies in the cellars of Nos. 68 and 70 was abandoned. All the debris had not by any means been removed, but it was stated that what remained there had been thoroughly examined and that no more bodies remained in it. Work was then concentrated on the cellars of Nos. 72 and 74. SIXTY-ONE BODIES IN ALL

At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon Acting Fire Chief Reilly announced that the search for the dead in the ruins was completed, and that no more bodies remained there. Work was at once stopped, and the 'longshoremen and other laborers employed in clearing out the debris were discharged. The Department of Public Works will continue its work of clearing the debris from the street, but the task of cleaning out the debris which remains of the Taylor Building must be done by the owners of the prop-

The police record gives the number of

dead bodies taken from the Park-place ruins up to 1 o'clock this afternoon as sixtyone. Of these seven bodies were identified immediately after being discovered, and were taken direct to undertakers or to their homes. There were fifty-four bodies taken to the morgue, and of these thirty-three were identified. There remain twenty-one bodies unidentified. The aunouncement that the search was concluded and the last body had been

taken from the ruins had its effect upon the crowd, which, with morbid curiosity, had clung to the rope that formed the fire line. Most of the people went away, and the overworked police breathed sighs of relief. The bureau of incumbrances kept up its work of removing the debris from

believe that there had been a cessation of the work of the searchers. Indeed, it was a matter of wonder to all that there was so large a number of missing who could not be accounted for. The theory was advanced that owing to the fierceness of the flames

which raged several hours some of the

bodies were entirely consumed.

At an early hoer to-day small knots of disconsolate men and women gathered around the mergue and made inquiries about their missing friends. The odor that rises from the morgue causes many to keep at a good distance. The black wagon arrived about 9 o'clock, bringing four male bodies, and there was a rush to identify them. These bodies were put with those that are yet unidentified. Out of the fifty-four bodies at the morgue there are eight four bodies at the morgue there are eight females. The first body identified to-day was that of Mary Reddin, of Brooklyn. She was employed in the book bindery of Ellis & McDonald. Then Dennis Sullivan identified the body of his sixteen-year-old son George. Body No. 29 was recognized as that of Morris A. Harring, of Jersey City. He was at luncheon in the restaurant at the time of the collapse. Jennie Flower, the young woman who was to be married on Sunday, the day after the disaster, was identified by her stepfather. Lizzie Dowd, aged twenty-three years, was identified by aged twenty-three years, was identified by Mrs. Main. The body of William G. Schell, lithographer, aged twenty-five years, was identified by his mother. The body of Louis Rosenfeld, of Rosenfeld & Co., was identified by his partner by his watch, and chain, and locket.

The morgue-keeper had his attendants take a barrel of chloride of lime and place it around the morgue in small tin pans The effect was instantaneous. The scene around the little building to-day was even more pitiful than at any time yet. Crowds blocked the streets, and the entrance to the gloomy place was constantly filled, making it difficult for the attendants to get in and out. The moment the dead wagon arrived there was a mad rush by inquiring friends bent on getting some clew to missing relatives and dear ones. Some of the bodies that have not been identified were buried

this afternoon. Mayor Grant has appointed a relief committee, and money for the families of the dead has commenced coming in. One thousand dollars has been received from Mrs. Crain, owner of the building that collapsed. She sends a letter saying she wished she could give more for the families of the dead. The coroner will begin an inquest next Monday. The Mayor, this afternoon, received a letter from the widow of Thomas Williams, of No. Varick street, one of the victims of the disaster, in which she says she is too poor to pay the expenses of her husband's funeral. The Mayor wrote to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections direct ing them to provide a coffin, hearse and carriage, and to bury the body in Calvary

This afternoon twenty barrels of benzine and other oils were found intact in the basement of No. 72. Fire Chief Cashman took samples from each barrel and forwarded them to the Bureau of Combustibles for analysis. The coroner and the fire department officials are well satisfied that the search for bodies is virtually over, and the long agony and suspense is nearly

The complete list of the bodies positively identified up to midnight is as follows:
Leonard Cole, age forty-five, Brooklyn;
Sarah A. Heagney, six, New York; Michael
Slattery, fifty-five, New York; Andrew B.
Peterson, twenty-one, New York; George
Lowe, fifteen; Brooklyn; John Gibbs,
four, New York; Gustav Zeikler, Hoboken;
Jacob Heiderich, New York; Charles B.
Breitner fifteen, New York; Frank Hach Breitner, fifteen, New York; Frank Hach, thirty-three, New York; Gustav Steiner, twenty-six, New York; Edward Shaddock, eighteen, Brooklyn; Otto Walser, twentyfour, New York; Maggie Quinn, eighteen, New York; Lottie Heim, twenty-six, New York; Mattie Williams, sixteen, New York; Mary Deitren, 16, New York; Conrad Schmidt, New York; William Ellis, 28, Brooklyn; Adam Goerherens, 14, New York Gustave Curry, 45, Woodbridge, N. J., William Schell, 28, Brocklyn; Peter Mueller, 16, Brooklyn; A. P. Middleton, 17, Brooklyn; J. W. Tripe, druggist, New York; John H. Hillis, forty-one, New York; Wm. Barry, thirty-five, New York; Ralph Eberle, seventeen, Brooklyn; Lizzie Dowd, eighteen, New York; John Faath, eighteen, Brooklyn; R. H. Marks, thirty-five, Reich, nineteen Gustav Lully. York; Henry Williams, New York; — Schwalbach, Brooklyn; Louis Rosenfeld, New York; John Hyland, Penn Yan, New York, Morris A. Herring, Jersey City: Mary Reddon, Brooklyn; George Sullivan, sixteen, New York Jennie Flower, New York; Newman Gold schmidt, twenty-nine, New York; Sarah McMahon, twenty-three, New York; Arthur Kittle, twenty, Hoboken; John Dixon, seventeen, Brooklyn; John Steinke, forty-two, Jersey City Heights.

STOLE OVERDUE POSTAGE.

Letter-Carriers Arrested for Embezzlement-Charges Against an Ex-Deputy Postmaster.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 26.-Tuesday morning two letter-carriers-Thomas Nolan and Albert Wiley-were arrested for connection with a postoffice embezzlement. They confessed that they had been instructed and encouraged by ex-Deputy Postmaster Henry to steal overdue postage. A small deficit was discovered by the postmaster last June and the United States authorities were notified. The matter was dropped on Henry making good the deficit. No definite idea is yet obtainable as to what the theft of Henry amounted to during the four years previous to Postmaster Howard's induction into office, but in the light of all that is known it must have been \$400 or \$500. There is not much doubt that he and the four carriers divided profits. Mr. Howard says that in order to cover his crookedness Henry abstracted from the office every one of the quarterly statements from the end of 1885 to and including the first quarter of this year. Documents affeeting Howard's regime were returned when Henry was confronted by the offi cials, with the exception of some portions. There is a clerk, one of whose duties is to and all due stamps to letters, yet Henry, contrary to the rules, allowed Nolan and Wiley to affix these stamps. These two were very clever. On letters destined for the East End, where the people were up to the rules regarding due stamps, they never failed to affix the proper stamp, but on most letters destined for the West End, where there is a large foreign element whose mail was often underpaid, they failed to affix due stamps. Franzier and Godenius were the men who delivered in this part of town, and they collected the money and never accounted for it. Ex-Deputy Postmaster Henry, who is now in St. Paul, when interviewed on the subject of his alleged flight, stated with

considerable emphasis that such a thing never entered his head. Indeed, he had no knowledge of the revival of charges made against the Duluth office some time in June last, when Inspector Childs made an examination into its affairs.

Railway Employes in Politics.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 22.-At a meeting of railway employes, last night, an association which is destined to play an important part in the politics of this State was organized. It is to be known as the Omaha Employes' Club, and is a branch of an association of railway employes which is being formed all over the Western country. Its objects are stated to be to secure, by the casting of votes, federal officials who will favor laws opposed to capital oppression. The parent organization is located at Minne apolis, and local clubs are being rapidly formed in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri and Kansas. A meeting of delegates will be shortly held to elect national officers. One of the prime movers in the association said that there are about twenty thousand railroad men in this State and that a thorough organization of these

meant 40,000 votes. Impaled on a Bayonet.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 26.-Harden Davis, of Harrodsburg, a member of a militia company on its way to the regimental en-campment, jumped playfully into the air for an apple, and, in coming down, was imhad not been found, and who refused to Rifles, who were waiting here for a train. has been in progress. During the past

ADVANCE OF REBELS CHECKED

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Balmaceda Succeeds in Preventing the Insurgents from Entering Valparaiso.

Twenty-Five Hundred Government Soldiers Fall in the Battle, While the Loss of the Enemy Is Put at Three Thousand.

Rebel Fleet Kept at Bay and the Retreat of the Land Forces Said to be Cut Off.

Storm on the English Coast-Women Visitors to French Iron-Clads Compelled to Spend a Night on Board-Festivities Ended.

IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Retreat of the Chilian Rebel Army Cut Off-Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 .- A cablegram from Valparaise, dated the 24th inst., was to-day received in this city, of which the following is a translation:

"The insurgents succeeded in landing ten thousand soldiers at the Bay of Quinteros, north of Valparaiso, where they started along the shore toward Valparaiso, under the protection of six of their men-of-war and eight armed transports, besides all the boats of their fleet provided with mitralleuses, endeavoring to surprise the city by a rear attack. A government force of five thousand men were immediately dispatched from Valparaiso, and succeeded in delaying the crossing of the Aconcagua river near its mouth, while a sufficient number of troops were moving by rail to protect Valparaiso and oppose the insurgents by at least fifteen thousand, with a prospect of a further increase of forces from other

"The government forces succeeded in stepping the insurgents for forty hours with a loss to the enemy of about three thousand of their choicest men, notwithstanding the fire of the insurgent fleet, beside that of the land force. This operation enabled the government to select the best positions for their 1,200 arriving troops, although this advantage cost the loss of half the number of the gallant division of 5,000 men which contested the march of the rebels and their

crossing of the Aconcagua river. "The rebel fleet has been kept at bay by the fire of Fort Andes, and the insurgent forces are deprived of expected protection of their men-of-war, while the government forces are constantly receiving reinforcements from the interior. Now the rebel forces will be found without any possible way of retreat, such is their situation." Information has been received here that Mr. Charles R. Flint, of New York, has been appointed consul-general of Chili by President Balmaceda.

Germany Will Not Permit Their Transference. BERLIN, Aug. 26 .- The National Gazette states that an English steamer which has arrived at Kiel is believed to have a cargo of war material on board for the Balmacedan war vessel Presidente Pinto, which arrived at Kiel yesterday. Should this be the case it is generally understood here that the German authorities at Kiel, acting under special instructions from the imperial government, will insist upon the neutrality of the port of Kiel being strictly observed by the English steamships and by the Chilian warvessels. In other words, the German authorities will prevent the English steamship from transferring her cargo, should it consist of war material, to the Presidente Pinto while those two vessels are in German waters. Germany, it is distinctly understood, has determined not in any way to take the part of either side in the struggle now going on in Chili be-tween the Congressionalist party and the forces of President Balmaceda.

Insurgents Lost Heavily. LONDON, Aug. 26 .- The Chilian legation

in London has received a dispatch from Chili dated Aug. 25, confirming the report that a battle was fought yesterday between the Balmacedans and Congressional forces. The dispatch gives no details beheavily. From the tenor of the dispatch the Chilian minister is confident of the ultimate victory of Balmaceda.

Between Two Fires. Paris, Aug. 26.-The Chilian legation here has received a telegram from Buenos Ayres, dated yesterday evening, saying: 'A battle was fought at Quintero to-day. The Congressionalists sustained heavy osses, being placed between two fires. decisive battle is expected. Balmaceda's army occupied advantageous positions."

FRENCH IRON-CLADS IN A STORM. English Women Compelled to Pass a Night

on Shipboard-A Parting Salute. PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 26 .- The proposed ball and other festivities on board the French vessels, prior to the departure of the fleet, had to be abandoned last night on account of the bad state of the weather. Many English lady visitors were detained on board the French iron-clads for the night. The gale continued until daylight. It was accompanied by blinding rain-storms, and, as night wore on, anxiety was expressed by some of the friends of the British officers visiting on board the French vessels the women of the party should have embarked in the ship's boats and tried to make the harbor in spite of the stormy weather. The Portsmouth authorities kept a number of blue-jackets on duty all night at various good points for observation about the harbor in order that prompt assistance might be sent to any of the returning steam pinnaces which might be in danger of being swamped by the sea or carried down the coast by the current. Toward 6 o'clock this morning, when the guests of the French officers began to embark for the shore, the gale slightly abated and the pinnaces were able to make the return trip in comparative safety. The result was that the British officers and women they had escorted on board the French men-of-war were able to return in safety to Portsmouth after riding over as nasty a sea as the women cared to encounter. The women, upon landing, described the night they had passed on board the French war ships as having been terrible in the ex-

When, at 9 o'clock this morning, preparation for getting under way for Cherbourg was begun a stiffish gale was still making matters lively off Spithead. In due course of time the entire French squadron weighed anchor and proceeded westward in seamanlike style. When the visiting squadron was passing the British fleet the blueackets of her Majesty's war ships manued the yards, while the most hearty cheers were exchanged between the two fleets as the visitors passed. Finally Admiral Gervais's flag-ship, the Marengo, fired a parting salute, which was promptly answered by the British men-of-war assem-

bled off Spithead. During the height of the gale last night steam pinnace belonging to H. M. S. Pallas was swamped and four seaman were thrown into the water but afterwards rescued. On shore the gale prevailed throughout the night, and telegraph poles paled on the bayonet of a comrade. The boyonet caught him beyond the right ear where. Trees were uproofed and houses and went clear through his head. Davis is were unroofed by the force of the gale. At